WHEN THE WORLD WENT

WET HE WAS

PREPARED

## CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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It seems that the late czar is to be buried about as often as he was killed.

a means of popularizing the war with the small boy, the government is now inviting teachers to join the colors.

Speaking of the sick man of Europe, the kaiser is reported as not feeling

Serbians and French had probably read Napoleon's declaration that "there shall be no Alps." The New York World's rebuke of the

brewers seems to be the most unkindest cut of all. Even Bulgaria is now said to be op-

posed on principle to annexations and Vic Murdock is another Kansas editor who somehow manages to con-

nect with the feed trough. It has been fifty-three years since the Civil war closed, but the fight is not yet all out of the old Confederates.

Von Hertling, in effect, asks Germans to cheer up-the worst is yet to

The liberty loan drive provides an opportunity for Tom Marshall to demonstrate that he is still in the ring. England has a railroad strike on its

hands, but this perhaps will not charged up to Mr. Gompers' visit. Probably the reason for sending allied troops to Russia is just as good subject to quarrel over as any, if newspapers must quarrel.

In putting the ban on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," it was probably reasoned that one war at a time is about as much as the country can stand.

Mr. Hoover reminds us that there are 10,000,000 helpless people in France or Belgium who will have to be fed or

Alabama reports more children school than usual notwithstanding the war's demands. But there is some complaint up east.

The British have taken Acre in Palestine, which suggests that every little helps. Perhaps they can find there for a nice truck garden.

It will take only a few minutes to make your subscription for liberty Then you can have a full week for the Chattanooga District fair.

If Bulgaria and Turkey are anxious now to begin negotiations with the althey will become more anxious as the Franco-Serbian drive proceeds ators have been marking

while the house wrestled with the revenue bill. Now they are to have an ortunity to earn their salaries. was the easiest sort of thing for

the kaiser to start the war, but they seem to require assistance to get Six billion is some loan for Uncle

Sam to ask at one throw, but his are good and his folks have the Although the volunteer age limit has

been extended to 55, we note that editors generally are still fighting with their typewriters. The execution of 560 Bulgar deser-

ters, all at one floor-full, helps to make easy the advance of French and Serb-Austria is not discouraged by the re-

jection of her peace offering. She is still for peace has been all the time, and just because she detests war!

The emergency water power bill seems to have displaced the senate and house bills, which are in conference very effectually. President Wilson has approved the

democratic candidate for senator in Kentucky. On, Stanley, on; charge, Chester, charge!

With constant reduction of the num ber of live boches in progress, the distribution of iron crosses is very much

Germany is said to have informed Spain that submarining must go on and that no distinction must be made between friend and foe. Still, it is not altogether certain.

Recent developments have increased the wonder why the allies did not sooner perceive the strategy of cutting through Serbia and isolating Bulgaria

and Turkey. The disposition of prisoners is always a problem in war. Why not turn over Turkish prisoners to the Armenians, if there are any of the latter

Congress has ordered an investigation of the price of wheat. Wouldn't It be better if congress sent the same number of men to assist in sowing the

Attention is directed to the fact that editors are more popular in Kansas than in Nebraska. Two of them wer ominated for senator and governor in the former state, whereas two of them were defeated for the same offices in

People who are hoping to recover the cost of the war from Germany are possibly over-estimating what that country would bring if put upon the block and sold outright. It is probable that it would not bring \$100,000,-

The San Francisco Chronicle de-clares that "If there were ever to be public control of industry it would not be national control. Not by a jugful. It would be local control, with freedom Maybe so. Present developments, however, are all tending the

### ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALS.

What countries, in response to the appeal of Secretary Lansing, will "be lisposed to take some immediate acion which is entirely devoid from the tmosphere of belligerency and the conduct of the war, to impress upon the perpetrators of these crimes the aversion with which civilization regards their present wanton acts?"

In the course of the proclamation, it is reiterated that we are not engaged in any military intervention in Russia or Siberia. Our attitude on that subject has not

changed, despite our participation in the Archangel and Vladivostok expedi-

Whether or not this point of view s accepted in Russia remains to be Which of the neutral countries likely to join with us in the effort to save Russia from itself?

This inquiry suggests a summing up of the situation as to neutrals. Spain, the most populous, has had a pro-ally king, a pro-German court, army and press, and a strong inclination developed among the people to keep out of the war. The prosperity of the penin-sula country has been considerable. It has not suffered for food or material, as have the others. But the submarine warfare of Germany has finally so aroused the cabinet that there is now a crisis, and the central powers may yet have to feel the weight of a nation whose population is 20,000,000 and which has always been a brave antagonist in war. Being Latin, the minds of the Spanish masses naturally

eact as do those of France and Italy

With Holland, the position is peculiar

and more difficult. Here the government and court are inclined to favor the enemy, but the people have been on our side, and still are, despite the bitter feeling aroused by the taking over of the Dutch ships. Holland, from the first, has maintained an army of a half million. There has been much profiteering, but the food difficulties have become so acute that rellef must be had from some quarter. Germany is the only source of a supply and she drives hard bargains with the little burghers. In the event that the Germans are driven back to the Rhine valley, Holland could open a way to the heart of Germany by entering the war on the side of the allies. It is more than likely that Germany will accuse the Dutch of failinvasion and will themselves strike for

he dunes. It is, therefore, difficult to see he dolland is to keep out of the war. But, right at this juncture, it is unlikely that the little queen in the house in the woods at the Hague will be of much help against the bolshevikt. To understand how scarce food is in Hol-land, there is no cheese in the land of mhurger.

When we come to Denmark, conditions are not as had as in the land of windmills, but they are serious indeed. Although the Danes make more cream and butter than any other country in the world, for the acreage, they eat substitutes. Denmark is not so likely to be drawn into the war as Holland To win its accession, however, would he a great diplomatic triumph, as this would enable an attack on the Kiel cenal, and give our fleet entry into the Baltic.

As Copenhagen now trades Petrograd, it is possible that the Danish government might be more interested in getting rid of the bolshevikt. So far in the world war, the Scandinavian countries have maintained a strict neutrality, and it is generally un-

derstood the three kings have solemnly ound themselves and their countries not to act, except in concert. Sweden s pro-German while Denmark and Norway are pro-ally. But the Stockholm government, also, is beginning to see nore clearly and especially since Finand has been raised as a buffer state etween Russia and the Atlantic coast

there is a different feeling. Sweden knows the Russian terror. Many travelers are now in Stockholm ust from Moscow and Petrograd. The horror of the situation has stirred the Nevertheless, it is unlikely

they will take any action. The attitude of all these smaller eutrals has been to take almost any sort of an injury, short of invasion vithout resenting it further than liplomatic representations. They have endured much, but not to be compared with what might have happened to

them. Should any of them enter the war they will prove important factors.

# NOT YET READY.

Just as there was only one great newspaper in this country which favored acceptance of the Austrian proposal, the New York Times, so in England the advocates of acquiescence were very few, and the only conspic uous journals were the London Daily News and the Manchester Guardian The spokesman of British liberalism that the reply caused "rejoic ing in high official quarters in Potsdam. Germany obtained precisely the flat reusal she desired

The Guardian thinks we should have estated our terms and asked Austria whether she were willing to discuss peace on those terms.

The New York World reminds the Guardian that the president set out our terms in specific form, covering fourteen articles, and afterward condensing them into four, and the only reply of a practical nature by the central powers was the dictated Brest-Litovsk treaty. The World says: 'President Wilson was doing in Jan

the Manchester Guardian insists that he ought to have done at this time. What is more, he even took pains in his address of Feb. 11 to sweeten the peace pill of the Jan. 8 address in order to make it more neletable to the order to make it more palatable to the central powers. What was the result? "The shameful terms of the Brest-Litovsk peace were imposed upon Russia through the betrayal of the Russian people by Lenine and Trotzky. The German general staff was able to strip the eastern front of most of its effective fighting troops and mass them on the western front. Czernin was forced from office, and the great Ger-

man offensive began March 21, 'right on the minute,' as Ludendorff boasted." The Guardian and papers sympathetic in this country will have to persuade the war lords to a different line of conduct before we shall believe they are really prepared to discuss our

have had his picture made while milking a cow. Politicians do not care about any pictures when they are milking the treasury. Francis J. Heney is experiencing trouble about getting his name printed on the ballots as the democratic candidate for governor of California.

trouble seems to be Francis' middle

Gov. Lowden, of Illinois, is said to

A few flunkles, who are not subject to the draft, have been rewriting American history. Apparently they think apologies for our Revolution war and War of 1812 have been too long delayed. They can't, for the life of them, see what we were fighting for, and. as for Jefferson's Declaration of Independence, which has elicited worldwide plaudits as an immortal docu-ment, they consider it a rather puerile production. And all because we are now fighting together with England in

Perhaps these men are zealous to perform some sort of service, but they are making a rather sorry exhibition of themselves. Great Britain has never asked that Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry be repudiated, for it would not have been done. That country understands fully—and appreciates—the causes which separated the colonies from the mother country. Many of its statesmen saw the matter true light then. There Pitt. Burke and Fox. for instance These men rejoiced that America rebelled because they knew it would stimulate the cause of liberty every-where. Subsequent history of Canada and Australia indicate how profoundly the English colonial policy was affected by it.

Neither American public opinion no the American government is infallible. We have made many blunders and mistakes. But we are not yet ready to undertake the blotting out of the chief incidents of our history along with our wealth of patriotic literature and our evolution of democratic gov-

### NEW SOCIAL ERA.

More than six months ago, Charles M. Sochwab predicted the coming in this country of a regime in which the workers will control and the government be administered by and in the interest of those who do she work. It time that Mr. Schwab's indicated philosophy was not greatly different from that of the bolsheviks. other things occurred to stop the the steel magnate was put on the job of building the bridge of ships to France. That project has been very successful indeed. But Schwab is of the same opinion still. A few days are he was quoted as saying, among other things:
"We have entered upon a social era
in which the aristocracy of the future rill be men who have done something or humanity and their nations. There ias never been a time in my life tha I had the sense of possession or that my riches brought me any harminess. It is the doing of something useful that has made me happy.

Heretofore, Henry Ford has enjoyed prominent advocate of the democrat of industry, but while he has been scurrilously assailed by Col. Harvey and others, it is doubtful if his views respecting the social order are as adcanced as those of Schwah. Ford has ot enjoyed the fellowship of the milionaire set. As the New York World mgrests, he is a sort of seab million. the way he uses his millions and his ideas of his relation. ship to those who assist him in his

We imagine that, before long schwab will come in for a share of the ridicule and denunciation that ha seen poured out upon Ford. Another of his unorthodox remarks is that no body ever works for him, but thou sands work with him. Pretty Col. Harvey will get around to him and what he (Harvey) will do to him will be a-plenty. Like as not, he will put Schwab in a class with Baker.

makes all the difference in the world. The significance of supporting he administration may depend greatly n which administration it is. At least that is the way the colonel feels about t. In 1898, he felt that it was suicidal to divide in the face of the enemy. He

"Remember this, whether you will or y the nations of Europe from standpoint only. They will draw no fine distinction. A refusal to sustain the president this year will, in their eyes, be read as a refusal to sustain the war and to sustain the efforts of our peace commission to secure fruits of the war."

But that was twenty years ago Times change and we change with The same may be said of administrations. It is not nearly so vital according to the colonel's view, that the administration be sustained year as it was in 1898. In fact. rather thinks that a rap over

knuckles would be good for it. When the election came on in 189 the war was already over, but still the colonel thought it would help the peac commission to work out the details of settlement if a republican congress should be elected. He was afraid if this were not done, the nations of Eu

rope might not understand. But he doesn't feel that way about it this year, although the war is at a critical stage and on the biggest scale the world ever saw. With that con-sistency for which he is famous, the colonel now thinks a republican victory is absolutely necessary to convince the kalser that a continuance of the struggle is fruitless.

There are others, however, whose reasoning is about as impressive as that of the colonel. The latter is now out, looking in. It is altogether different from being in and looking out. It depends largely on whose ox is to

It should not be required of any can didate for the legislature that he have orthodox views on religious questions but at least this is no time for him to go out of his way to seek a debate with those who have. It is hardly proper for a candidate to make such questions an issue. Another thing, any one who doesn't believe in God is no eligible to the legislature,

We are giad to see that Mr. J. O Martin has recognized the trend of events and declares that he will vote the prohibition and suffrage amendments in the legislature if he is elected. He is a man of his word. Mr. Martin is an old citizen of Chattanooga. He is a man of property and of very considerable experience in business affairs. He is highly respected by all who know him well Times change and men must adjust their views with the fruits of experience. There was a time when a con-siderable majority of this community did not favor either suffrage or prohibition and it was then fit subject for debate. But the whole nation, by act of congress, has set the date on which it will become dry, and the senate of the United States, it is believed, will submit the question of woman's suf-frage. Our community is now overfrage. whelmingly in favor of both propost-

tain under any conditions to have a delegation from Hamilton county which will support both amendments. Both political platforms so pledge their candidates and all of them individually favor such action.

E.R

11:35.11

\* HANCHALL

BINIZE

The Birmingham Ledger comes right down to the scratech and admits that there is no more reason why the price of cotton should not be regulated than that of wheat and meat, or sugar or coal or steel. And there isn't.

Arkansas is another state which is building its constitution notwithstanding the war. Perhaps there, as in Massachusetts, no excuse war sought to avoid the performance of a task obviously and sorely needing at-

A party of editors will visit th vestern front after which we shall probably be advised as to whether it is worth while to consider peace pro-

The enactment of a satisfactory vater power development bill seems about as difficult in this country as the settlement of the Irish problem in Great Britain.

The Sideshows.
(Springfield Republican.)
After three years of lively controversy the sideshows appear to be as numerous as ever, and to have as great vicissitudes. We may enumerate (1) Maccdonia, (2) Palestine, (3) Mesopotamia, (4) Baku, (5) the Czechs in the heart of Russia, (6) western Siberia, (7) eastern Siberia, (8) Archangel, (9) the Murman const. Here we see illushe Murman coast. Here we see illustrated all sorts, some defensible, others dubious. Best luck just now attends the first two, both of which have a good deal in their favor provided they can be carried on without seriously weakening the western front. From weakening the western front. From
the military point of view both have
the advantage of a sea base. This
holds good in the case of Macedonia
only so long as the allies do not press
too far into the rugged interior. In
the case of Palestine, on the contrary,
the British moving up the coast carry
their have with them by sea and thus their base with them by sea, and thus have a great advantage in mobility over the Turks, whose freedom of movement is circumscribed by the des-ert and its hostile Arab tribes who

ert and its hostile Arab tribes who menace their left flank.

In both these cases, also, while the allies have to use considerable forces which might be employed in Europe, they gain quite disproportionately in being able to use troops, Greek, Serb, Albanian, Egyptian, Indian, Arab, etc., that would not otherwise be employed. On military grounds the same may be said of the Siberian front, for the Japanese army would not be available for on military grounds the same may be said of the Siberian front, for the Japanese army would not be available for use elsewhere. It was solely as a "trigger force" that any justification could be made of the expedition to Baku, which on military grounds was an example of what to avoid. It may fairly be compared from this point of view with the dash for Bagdad which ended so disastrously, but it is really much more defensible because the British had been led to believe that an expedition would receive adequate support. The inevitable controversy as to who was to blame has already begun, and it is reported from London that "the Armenian defection, if not treachery, has noticeably diminished British sympathy with that long oppressed people." But upon that judgment should be suspended till fuller information is given, and indeed further light is needed in regard to the source of the invitation to send an army; in some way the intelligence service seems to have hundered army; in some way the intelligence service seems to have blundered.

In a different category from any of these are the Arctic expeditions, and these, though superficially similar, differ from each other in important respects. The expedition to the Murman coast is wholly justifiable as an answer to the German attempt to secure a naval base on that coast through its control of Finland. The Murman coast is not Russian except in the sense that it was among the possessions of the czars, a German base there would be czars, a German base there would be a serious menace, and the conditions are such that a relatively small force can defend the railway. The Archangel expedition is more dubious both on political and on military grounds. Its base is frozen in for a great part of the year, and an expedition advancing from Archangel encounters not Finnish or German, but Russian resistance. As a military proposition it has somewhat the same weakness as the expedition to Baku; not even Napoleon's audacity would have led him to try to capture Moscow by either route. On political grounds it is open to objections which did not arise in the case of the Murman expedition, because the military motive for it is harder to explain to Russians.

The most perplexing of all the sideshows is that of the Czecho-Slovaks, who are now described as holding a front 800 miles long. Since there are but 80,000 of them, or enough for ten

# closs. It is pleasing that we are cer- FORMER NEWS STAFF MEN WRITE FROM FRONT IN FRANCE

Wonderful Experience Described in These and Other Letters Received This Week.

This week's mail has brought a large number of interesting letters from France written by the Chattanooga officers and men who are serving their country in the great adv atture. Among these are two from former members of the Chattanooga News staff, Maj J. Perry Fyfic, of the Thirtieth "Old Hickory" division, and leut, George F. Milton, Jr., of the 42nd "Rainbow division". Maj. Fyfic writes a person al letter to a friend, inclosing a clipping from the Paris edition of the New York Hereid giving an account of a meeting of Blastanoog and Research and these poor long suffering people, after four years of it, do things with a very good grace.

"Back near Chateau-Thierry one could see two sets of billeting signs on the foors, the one French, the other the boche. York Herald giving an account of a meeting of Rotarians in Paris.

Capt. Ernest Bell also writes inter

IF NOAH WERE ALIVE TODAY!

stingly.

Fyffe Says Wonderful Experience. Fyffe Says Wonderful Experience.

Speaking of the war and his personal experiences Maj. Fyffe writes:

"We are giving the boche all he wanta and a little more right now. How it will be when this reaches you I can't say, but still more vigorous for the allies, I think. "This is a wonderful experience over here, am glad I have lived to see it and be a part of it. There was a rumor the other day that I was going back to the states to command one of the new regiments, but don't think there is any truth in the rumor—at any rate I hope not. Being up when the guns roar and when it keeps you shivering under the cover at night when the German 'planes it over for fear they will drop a bomb on the foot of your bunk, is the greatest sporting proposition you ever experienced. For

foot of your bunk, is the greatest sporting proposition you ever experienced. For
some ten nights in sudcession there were
from one to five enemy planes over our
camp for from half an hour to two hours.
They overlooked us, however, and dropped
their bird eggs in adjoining fields in a
vain effort to land on an ammunition
dump.
"Coming to where I am now a 'plane
followed our train and settled a lot of
machine gun fire at it. Then he decided
that a section ahead of us was the one
carrying troops, so he dropped a big
bomb which landed slong side the track,
and wrecked four little French cars. The
kind that are marked eight horses or
forty men."

Describes System of Billeting.

of the system of billeting by which the soldiers are assigned to their various quarters, and is in part as follows:

"After a little over a month of 'it' continuously and uninterruptedly it pleased the powers that be to grant us a little respite from the whistle of the shell and the sound of the gas alarm; we are in a part of France which Mars has touched only at second hand, and the scars are not as dreadful; the fields are smiling with their bounty, and the towns with freedom from destruction. About the only think to remind us of war is troops, and black hands about the arms of inhabitants, and the sky high prices of little articles. But it is only on the surface that war is not; scratch it and one finds it ever present. Even in the billeting, which is one of the things the American of 1775 went to war about, but which is an every day affair in sunny France, and a matter of course. One gets so that every look at a house brings into mind: How many men will it accommodate? How many officers? Horses! and kindred subjects. So you see stencilled on each house a legend:

"Off. 2 or 1 or 5

"This legend means that the house will accommodate so many officers, so many men, so many horses, and a popote, or officers mess. There is a functionary known as the town major who is resident in every town. He is usually a second licutenant, but the name sticks. He is in charge of the distribution of billets; often, you see, there is an entire battalion or resiment in a small town; every stable is full, each nook has a man. So there is no American T. M. so we search out the major de cantonment Francais, and jabber pidgin French at him, till in sheer weariness we get something—sometimes what we want, but often not. Then we go in the houses, and take the space given.

"Each house where there is an officer's billet has a room for it, with a huge bed, clean sheets, and the inevitable comforter on each bed; this, too, in the summer months; the householder gets a franc a day. The sheets are religiously clean; there is a candle. There

or twenty miles of battle front, it is obvious that their front is not one in the military sense. They have evi-dently encountered little hostility from the Russian people, and this is in it-self a good omen, but these remarkable achievements should not be ascribed to achievements should not be ascribed to force, with the corollary that all that is needed for still greater achievements is more force. Perhaps of all the side-shows none has greater promise than this pacific penetration of Russia by a little army of Slavs who are devoted in their support of the allies, but have kept out of Russian politics. To exploit this opportunity to the utmost is one of the chief diplomatic tasks of the allies.

boche. Off. Mench. Peferde. "on one side, and the French on the other. Thus was the history of the second battle of the Marne told on the doorways of the houses of that unhappy region."

Traffic Like Fifth Avenue. Describing the movem at of traffic behind the lines near the front at night, he writes:

"Nearly all military movement with-in thirty kilometers of the front is at night, because if it were in the daytime, enemy aeroplanes could see it and signal to the boche artillery, which would then try to blast it off the face of the earth. Accordingly, as the shades of night fall, a road which during the day has seemed to be a road in "The Deserted Village" begins to look like Fifth avenue at 42nd street. Train after train of trucks, French and American, begin to come along, running at unhindered speed, shells or no shells, carrying up ammunition, food, clothing and everything the man in the trenches and the man with the batteries needs; long strings of ration wagons, drawn by mules, and horsedrawn caissons, laden with ammunisteadily and surely, the steady of the trucks and imprecations of the drivers of staff cars trying to get ahead to their tasks, making a minor orchestration to the deadly dirge of war all about. There are no lights, of course, if there were lights, enemy airmen with their deadly bombs could spot them and lay their eggs. So all in the soldiers are assigned to their various quarters, and is in part as follows:

| Steadily and surely, the steady of the trucks and imprecations of the drivers of staff cars trying to get ahead to their tasks, making a minor orchestration to the deadly dirge of war all about. There are no lights, of course, if there were lights, enemy airmen with their deadly bombs could spot them and lay their eggs. So all in the dark the columns move along, with a constant blowing of whistles, and cursing of drivers, and fervid exhortant properties. tion, creak along, the horses ambling steadily and surely, the steady churn tation of military police. is that it works so well. cially is this true on a muddy night, when five or six trucks with three tons of 155 mm. ammunition get stuck, and

there is a jam."

Capt. Bell's Interesting Letter. Another officer writing is Capt. Ernest Bell, of the 117th infantry. This letter is dated Aug. 11, and he says he has just returned from a tour of duty in the front line trenches. He duty in the front line trenches. He and his company were extremely lucky, as none of them were scratched. He gives some interesting information as to the service of the old Third Ten-

He gives some interesting information as to the service of the old Third Tennessee, and some personal notes. The letter in part is as follows:

"We have not reached the scene of the big show yet where the Americans are keeping up their old well established traditions. We are at present operating with the British army in another sector from the American base. But don't think for a minute that it is all quiet here, for such is not the case, the roas of the artillery, and the whistie of the shell is always present and sometimes 'Fritz' gets rather close to be comfortable with some of his shells, business is always brisk at night, and often our slumbers are disturbed by some of his heavy gun fire, but we always have the consolation of knowing we are sending him ten where he send us one.

"Noble M. K. Keith, of Athens, is here, he and I are the only representatives from Athambra Temple in this regiment. We just received a copy of Pep (minstrel souvenir edition) and every line from cover to cover was read with pleasure. It was just like getting a long letter from each Noble and the entire contents was enjoyed, even though old. I am looking forward to the time when I can return home and be more closely associated with the Nobles of Alhambra Temple, and from the turn of events over here it surely won't be long. Every American is striving to get the job completed so we can return to our homes, but not until it is well done, it is the consensus of opinion that the and will end just as sudden as it began. "We come in daily contact with all units of the allied army, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africs, India, Chinese, Britlah (Scotch, Welsh, Irish). French and Belgian and all of them hall us with admiration and as comrades in arms."

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# POINTED PARAGRAPHS

(Chicago News.)
who is fearless is never a jolly good fellow is one who feets bills. Milk is often but another name for white tie. Some men take an hour to make a

ten-minute speech.

A hotel clerk's smile is as meaningless as a woman's no.

When an old bachelor has heart
trouble it is of the platonic brand.

After saving up money for a rainy
day many a man blows it in the same

nigh.

When a girl tells a young man she dreams about him, it's up to him to propose or take to the tail timber.

Colored Baptists to Hold

Special Series of Meetings Under the auspices of the Baptist Sunday School association of the Chattaneoga district (colored), a series of meetings will be held at the St. Elmo Baptist church, beginning Thursday evening. L. J. Suggs will preside Rev. J. R. Moore is pastor of the St. Elmo church, and William H. Smith is superintendent of the Sunday school.

### PATRIOTISM IN FLORIDA

Capt. Tommie Thompson Suggests
Chattanooga Learn Lesson.
Capt. Tommie Thompson, now stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., in a letter to a friend lauds the patriotism of the people of Jacksonville. He says that every evening promptly at 6 o'clock a big whistle is blown, everybody stops, men remove their hats, soldlers come to attention, street cars and automobiles stop and everybody in the restaurants stands up. He says it is a glorious sight and he would love to see it adopted here. Capt. Thompson graduated from the first officers' training camp and was made first lieutenant. Lately he was promoted to captain. Lieut. Hugh Thompson, his brother, has been wounded in France, but is now fully recovered from his injury. The boys are sons of former Mayor T. C. Thompson.

### Alternatives.

What was it Tolstoi said?
We are piling up endeavor, pity-led;
Nothing ever has assailed:
Palliatives and preventives through the
centuries have failed.
Want and misery are round us now as
ever, as we see:
Since the poor are always with us, surely
it was meant to be.
No matter how resolved.
The problem will never be solved.
(Was it a leaf that stirred?—"No, never,
sure.

Never till you get up from off the poor!")

Human nature, do you say? Then must human nature pay; By tubercular bacilli shall the race be awept away. (What was it Tolstol told us—to get up off their backs?)

What was it Jesus taught?
Ah, the necessary evil—since the victim can be bought!
Segregation, clinics, preaching.
Punishment, discussion, teaching.
Thunders now at modern fashions, now against the scarlet woman,
Church and state alike still helpless in the face of the old problem!
We can never clear this ground;
No solution can be found.
(Was it a wave that hissed up from the bay,

bay,

Never, while women are a lawful

Human nature?

fuman nature? Preach away! in exacts its price today; n disease and shame humanity must pay. what did He say-about looking after a





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